



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :  A61F 2/78		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 96/21405</b>  (43) International Publication Date: 18 July 1996 (18.07.96)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/11379</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 8 September 1995 (08.09.95)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/371,359 11 January 1995 (11.01.95) US</p> <p>(71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: LOHMANN, Klaus, H. [US/US]; 345 Barton Hill Road, Delanson, NY 12053 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: REINKE, Wayne, F. et al.; Heslin &amp; Rothenberg, 5 Columbia Circle, Albany, NY 12203-5160 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).</p> <p><b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i></p>	
<p>(54) Title: PROSTHETIC SOCK FOR REDUCING MOVEMENT BETWEEN RESIDUAL LIMB AND PROSTHESIS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Apparatus for reducing movement of a residual limb (14) within a prosthetic socket (23) of a prosthesis (10) includes a prosthetic sock (32) having an inner surface and an outer surface, and a plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on the inner surface and outer surface for reducing the residual limb movement. The prosthetic sock (32) may be a cotton cloth material, and the movement-opposing patch surfaces may be latex patches laminated on the inner and outer surfaces of the prosthetic sock (32).</p>			

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LI	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

-1-

**PROSTHETIC SOCK FOR REDUCING MOVEMENT BETWEEN  
RESIDUAL LIMB AND PROSTHESIS**

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

**Technical Field**

5        The present invention generally relates to prosthetic device accessories. More particularly, the present invention relates to prosthetic socks or sheaths.

**Background Information**

10       In the past, prosthetic socks have been used by amputees to provide cushioning and a proper fitting for a residual limb within a prosthetic socket of a prosthesis. Typically, a snug-fitting and conforming suction socket sleeve is placed over the residual 15 limb, and covered with one or more prosthetic socks. The prosthetic socks are commonly made of a stretchable material, such as cotton or wool, and are available in different thicknesses from a single ply to multiple plys. Although such prosthetic socks do 20 provide the cushioning and proper fit within the prosthesis, the smoothness of the sock may cause slippage of the residual limb relative to the prosthesis. This movement is especially acute in above-the-knee amputations, however, varying degrees 25 of movement may be found with any residual limb, including arms.

Solutions to this problem have included straps and harnesses to prevent the movement of the residual limb. However, such solutions complicate the process

-2-

of donning the prosthesis for the amputee, restrict motion and increase discomfort.

Thus, a need exists for a way to reduce movement of a residual limb relative to a prosthesis without 5 adding other mechanisms that complicate the prosthesis donning process.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly, the present invention satisfies the need for a way to reduce movement of a residual limb 10 relative to a prosthesis without adding additional mechanisms to the prosthesis donning process by providing a prosthetic sock with a movement-opposing material disposed on an inner and outer surface thereof.

15 In accordance with the above, it is an object of the present invention to reduce the movement of a residual limb relative to a prosthesis for the residual limb.

20 It is another object of the present invention to provide a prosthetic sock for reducing the movement of a residual limb relative to a prosthesis therefor.

The present invention provides, in a first aspect, apparatus for reducing movement of a residual limb relative to a prosthetic socket of a prosthesis. 25 The apparatus comprises a prosthetic sock having an inner surface and an outer surface, and a movement-opposing material disposed on the inner surface and outer surface for reducing the movement of the residual limb relative to the prosthetic socket. The

prosthetic socket may include a locking stud mechanism, and the prosthetic sock may include a stud opening at a prosthetic socket insertion end thereof for insertion of a locking stud. The movement-  
5 opposing material may take the form of a plurality of movement-opposing patches oppositely disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface. To accommodate the stud, the plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces may comprise a pair of movement-opposing  
10 patch surfaces oppositely disposed on the inner and outer surfaces about the stud opening.

The present invention also provides, in a second aspect, a system for reducing movement of a residual limb relative to a prosthetic socket of a prosthesis. The system comprises a suction socket sleeve for snugly placing over the residual limb, and a prosthetic sock for covering the suction socket sleeve. The prosthetic sock has an inner and outer surface and further comprises a movement-opposing material disposed on the inner and outer surface. The movement-opposing material disposed on the inner surface opposes movement of the suction socket sleeve relative to the prosthetic sock and the movement-  
20 opposing material disposed on the outer surface opposes movement of the prosthetic sock relative to the prosthetic socket. Where the prosthetic socket includes a locking stud mechanism and the suction socket sleeve includes a locking stud, the prosthetic  
25 sock may include a stud opening at a prosthetic socket insertion end thereof for protrusion of the locking stud, and the movement-opposing material may comprise a pair of movement-opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on the inner surface and outer  
30 surface about the stud opening.

35

-4-

The present invention further provides, in a third aspect, a method of using a prosthetic sock to reduce movement of a residual limb within a prosthetic socket, the prosthetic sock including a movement-opposing material disposed on an inner surface and an outer surface thereof. The method comprises placing a suction socket sleeve snugly over the residual limb, placing the prosthetic sock over the suction socket sleeve and inserting the residual limb into the prosthetic socket. The movement-opposing material disposed on the inner surface opposes movement of the suction socket sleeve relative to the prosthetic sock and the movement-opposing material disposed on the outer surface opposes movement of the prosthetic sock relative to the prosthetic socket. Where the prosthetic socket includes a locking stud mechanism and the suction socket sleeve includes a locking stud, the prosthetic sock may include a stud opening at a prosthetic socket insertion end, and the movement-opposing material may comprise a pair of movement-opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on the inner surface and the outer surface about the stud opening. Where the prosthetic stud includes the stud opening and patch surfaces about the stud opening, the method further comprises aligning the stud opening to allow passage of the locking stud therethrough.

These, and other objects, features and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the various aspects of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

-5-

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 depicts a residual leg below the knee covered with a suction socket sleeve and prosthetic sock, and placed within a prosthetic socket of a 5 prosthesis including a locking stud and a locking stud mechanism, according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 depicts the prosthetic sock of FIG. 1 in more detail.

FIGS. 3a and 3b depict an alternate prosthetic 10 sock according to the present invention.

FIG. 4 depicts a partial cut-away view of the prosthetic sock of FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 depicts the apparatus of FIG. 1 used with a residual leg above the knee.

15 BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

FIG 1 depicts a prosthesis 10 being worn by a user 12. A residual limb 14 is contained within a suction socket sleeve 16. Sleeve 16 may comprise, for example, silicone, and provides a snug fit about 20 residual limb 14, the shape of sleeve 16 conforming to the shape thereof. Suction socket sleeve 16 is also sometimes referred to as a "roll-on silicon socket," a "suspension liner" or a "socket insert, suction suspension." Lower end 18 of sleeve 16 is 25 provided in any appropriate manner with a locking stud 20. Locking stud 20 fits within locking stud mechanism 22 and couples thereto such that sleeve 16 stays within prosthetic socket 23 of prosthesis 10.

-6-

Sleeve 16 is covered with a prosthetic sock 32 having an opening at end 18 for protrusion of the locking stud. Prosthesis 10 is embodied with the shape, size and appearance of a natural lower leg. Accordingly, 5 as is well understood, surface materials 24, such as laminated plastic and foam, are supported on an internal structural frame 26. The lower portion of this support frame may be made of, for example, light-weight metal members, simulating a natural 10 ankle and foot. The upper structural part of prosthesis 10 consists of a rigid plastic cup 30 formed to the shape of the residual limb 14. The lower end of rigid plastic cup 30 is formed about the locking stud mechanism 22 and, thus, effectively 15 serves as a housing therefor.

To accommodate periodic fluctuations in the size of the residual limb 14, due to expansion and contraction thereof, maintain and adjust the compression factors needed for a proper fit, 20 prosthetic socks of varying thicknesses and combinations are used. As used herein, the term "sock" includes what are sometimes referred to as "sheaths", which are very thin socks made of, for example, nylon. These prosthetic socks are pulled 25 over the suction socket sleeve 16. An opening at the distal end of the sock allows the locking stud 20 therethrough to engage the locking stud mechanism 22. One skilled in the art will understand the various ways in which locking stud 20 and locking stud 30 mechanism 22 may be coupled, as well as the various forms they may take.

The use of suction socket sleeves with a locking stud to suspend a prosthetic limb to the residual

limb of the amputee provide an excellent vertical suspension force. However, when this method is used for a prosthesis above the knee (see FIG. 4), it becomes difficult to stop or control horizontal

5 rotational movements of the residual limb within the prosthetic socket. Traditionally, ancillary suspension systems, such as belts and straps, have been used to control the rotational movement.

10 Although such systems may decrease the rotational movement, they complicate the donning process for the amputee, restrict motion and increase discomfort. Rather than adding additional mechanisms to the prosthesis donning process, the present invention seeks to provide a new prosthetic sock for reducing

15 or preventing the movement of the residual limb relative to the prosthesis.

FIG. 2 depicts a prosthetic sock 32 according to the present invention. Although described with respect to the residual limb 14 of FIG. 1, it will be understood that the present invention is useful with any type of residual limb on the body, for example, above-the-knee (see FIG. 4) or arms. Prosthetic sock 32 comprises a preferably stretchable material 34, and movement-opposing patch surfaces 36 and 38.

25 Material 34 stretches to conform to the shape of the residual limb, and is preferably made of a material providing comfort and cushioning for the user, such as, for example, cotton. Other possible materials include, for example, wool, acrylic/lycra,

30 polypropylene and rayon. As shown in FIG. 2, movement-opposing patch surfaces 36 comprise a number of spaced vertical strips of a movement-opposing material, such as latex, integral with the stretchable material 34. It will be understood that

-8-

the inner surface of prosthetic sock 32 also has a movement-opposing patch surface disposed opposite each of the patch surfaces on the outer surface (see FIG. 4). As shown in FIG. 2, there are four such 5 patch surfaces 36, including a patch surface on the back side thereof. Movement-opposing patch surface 38 is toroidally shaped with an opening 40 for passage of locking stud 20. Another such patch surface 38 is oppositely disposed on the inner 10 surface of prosthetic sock 32. Preferably, the use of circumferential patch surfaces (i.e., rings) around stretchable material 34 is avoided, since this may affect the stretching ability of sock 32, requiring an array of different sized socks to 15 provide a proper fit.

One way to provide movement-opposing patch surfaces 36 and 38 is to laminate a movement-opposing material onto the inner and outer surfaces of the sock so that the inner and outer surfaces are 20 saturated with the movement-opposing material. The preferred use of vertical strips allows normal expansion of the stretchable material 34 and adaptation to the shape of the residual limb. Another way to provide movement-opposing patch 25 surfaces 36 and 38 is to remove a portion 42 of material 34, creating patch opening 43, for insertion of a patch 44, and sew the patch onto the stretchable sock around the periphery 46 thereof (see FIGs. 3a and 3b). When the second method is employed, a 30 single movement-opposing patch provides the movement-opposing surfaces on both the inner and outer surface of the prosthetic sock.

Although shown in FIG. 2 as vertically disposed

strips of movement-opposing material, movement-opposing patch surfaces 36 may take a variety of forms, such as a larger number of smaller patch surfaces. In addition, the shape of the patch surfaces may vary. For example, the patch surfaces may have a round shape or a square shape. It will also be understood that a prosthetic sock according to the present invention may not have distinct movement-opposing patches, but could include a sock with a movement-opposing surface on the inside and outside.

FIG. 4 depicts a partial cut-away view of the prosthetic sock 32 of FIG. 2, including a movement-opposing patch surface 36 on the outside of sock 32 and movement-opposing patch surfaces 47 and 48 on the inside thereof.

FIG. 5 depicts the relevant portion of the apparatus of FIG. 1 used with a residual leg 50 above the knee, with the addition of screw 52 for locking locking stud 20 within locking stud mechanism 22.

The use of prosthetic sock 32 in the prosthesis-donning process will now be described. More specifically, an amputee first dons the suction socket sleeve, and then pulls prosthetic sock 32 thereover. If prepared prior to donning, a suction socket sleeve may be rolled on from the end of the residual limb toward the body. If the suction socket sleeve includes a locking stud, then an opening in the distal end of the prosthetic sock needs to be aligned therewith. The internal surface of the prosthetic socket 23 is then moistened with water. The moistening allows easy donning of the prosthesis.

-10-

and, as the water evaporates, the movement-opposing patch surfaces provide the friction component to control the rotational movement (and movement in general). To provide the proper thickness, several 5 such prosthetic socks may be combined, donned over each other, to achieve the proper compression factors. When several such socks are combined, the movement-opposing patch surfaces are aligned to preserve the friction component. Alternatively, 10 prosthetic socks of different thicknesses may be used such that the combination of several socks is not necessary.

While several aspects of the present invention have been described and depicted herein, alternative 15 aspects may be effected by those skilled in the art to accomplish the same objectives. For example, the size, shape, number and/or placement of the movement-opposing patch surfaces may vary. As another example, the type of movement-opposing material may 20 vary. As still a further example, the type of material used for the stretchable sock portion of the prosthetic sock may vary. Accordingly, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such 25 alternative aspects as fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

-11-

CLAIMS

1. Apparatus for reducing movement of a residual limb (14) relative to a prosthetic socket (23) of a prosthesis (10), comprising:

5 a prosthetic sock (32) having an inner surface and an outer surface; and

10 a movement-opposing material disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface, said movement-opposing material disposed on said inner surface opposing movement of said residual limb (14) relative to said prosthetic sock (32) and said movement-opposing material disposed on said outer surface opposing movement of said prosthetic sock (32) relative to said prosthetic socket (23).

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said movement-opposing material comprises a plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a residual limb insertion end and a prosthetic socket insertion end (18), wherein said prosthetic socket (23) includes a locking stud mechanism (22), wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a stud opening (40) at said prosthetic socket insertion end (18) for insertion of a locking stud (20), wherein said plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces comprise a pair of 5 toroid-shaped patch surfaces (38) and (48), each toroid-shaped patch surface having a center aligned 10

-12-

with said stud opening (40).

4. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said prosthetic sock (32) comprises a stretchable cloth material (34).

5. The apparatus of claim 4 wherein said stretchable cloth material (34) comprises cotton.

6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces comprises a latex patch.

7. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said movement-opposing material comprises a plurality of movement-opposing strips (36) and (47) vertically disposed on said inner surface and said outer  
5 surface.

8. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said movement comprises rotational movement.

9. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a patch opening (43) and wherein a movement-opposing patch (44) is disposed within said patch opening (42) and attached  
5 to said prosthetic sock (32), thereby providing a pair of said oppositely disposed movement-opposing patch surfaces.

10. The apparatus of claim 9 wherein said movement-opposing patch (44) is sewn to said prosthetic sock (32) at a periphery (46) thereof.

-13-

11. A system for reducing movement of a residual limb (14) relative to a prosthetic socket (23) of a prosthesis (10), comprising:

5 a suction socket sleeve (16) for placing over said residual limb (14), said suction socket sleeve (16) conforming to the shape of said residual limb (14); and

10 apparatus for covering said suction socket sleeve (16) prior to placement within said prosthetic socket (23), comprising:

a prosthetic sock (32) for placing over said suction socket sleeve (16), said prosthetic sock (32) having an inner surface and an outer surface, and

15 a movement-opposing material disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface, wherein said movement-opposing material disposed on said inner surface opposes movement of said suction socket sleeve (16) relative to said prosthetic sock (32) and wherein said movement-opposing material disposed on said outer surface opposes movement of said prosthetic sock (32) relative to said prosthetic socket (23).

20

25

12. The system of claim 11 wherein said suction socket sleeve (16) comprises a silicone suction socket sleeve.

-14-

13. The system of claim 11 wherein said movement-opposing material comprises a plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface.

14. The system of claim 13, wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a residual limb insertion end and a prosthetic socket insertion end (18), wherein said prosthetic socket (23) includes a locking stud mechanism (22), wherein said suction socket sleeve (16) includes a locking stud (20) at a distal end thereof, wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a stud opening (40) at said prosthetic socket insertion end (18) for protrusion of said locking stud (20) and wherein said plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces comprises a pair of movement-opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface about said stud opening.

15. The system of claim 14 wherein said pair of movement-opposing patch surfaces comprises a pair of toroid-shaped patch surfaces (38) and (48), each of said pair of toroid-shaped patch surfaces having a center aligned with said stud opening (40).

16. The system of claim 13 wherein said plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces comprises a latex patch.

17. The system of claim 13 wherein said plurality of movement-opposing patch surfaces comprises a plurality of movement-opposing strips (36) and (47) vertically disposed on said inner surface and said outer surface.

-15-

18. The system of claim 13, wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a patch opening (43) and wherein a movement-opposing patch (44) is disposed within said patch opening (43) and attached 5 to said prosthetic sock (32), thereby providing a pair of said oppositely-disposed movement-opposing patch surfaces.

19. The system of claim 11 wherein said prosthetic sock (32) comprises a stretchable cloth material (34).

20. The system of claim 19 wherein said stretchable cloth material (34) comprises cotton.

21. The system of claim 11 wherein said movement comprises rotational movement.

-16-

22. A method of using a prosthetic sock (32) to reduce movement of a residual limb (14) relative to a prosthetic socket (23) of a prosthesis (10), said prosthetic sock (32) including a movement-opposing 5 material disposed on an inner surface and an outer surface of said prosthetic sock (32), said method comprising steps of:

10 placing a suction socket sleeve (16) over said residual limb (14), said suction socket sleeve (16) conforming to the shape of said residual limb (14);

15 placing said prosthetic sock (32) over said suction socket sleeve (16), wherein said movement-opposing material disposed on said inner surface opposes movement of said suction socket sleeve (16) relative to said prosthetic sock (32) and wherein said movement-opposing material disposed on said outer surface opposes movement of said prosthetic sock (32) relative 20 to said prosthetic socket (23); and

inserting said residual limb (14) with said suction socket sleeve (16) and said prosthetic sock (32) thereon into said prosthetic socket (23).

23. The method of claim 21, wherein said prosthetic socket (23) includes a locking stud mechanism (22), wherein said suction socket sleeve (16) includes a locking stud (20) at a distal end 5 thereof, wherein said prosthetic sock (32) includes a residual limb insertion end and a prosthetic socket insertion end (18), wherein said prosthetic sock (32)

-17-

includes a stud opening (40) at said prosthetic  
socket insertion end (18) and wherein said movement-  
10 opposing material comprises a pair of movement-  
opposing patch surfaces oppositely disposed on said  
inner surface and said outer surface about said stud  
opening (40), said method further comprising a step  
of aligning said stud opening (40) to allow passage  
15 of said locking stud (20) therethrough.

1/5

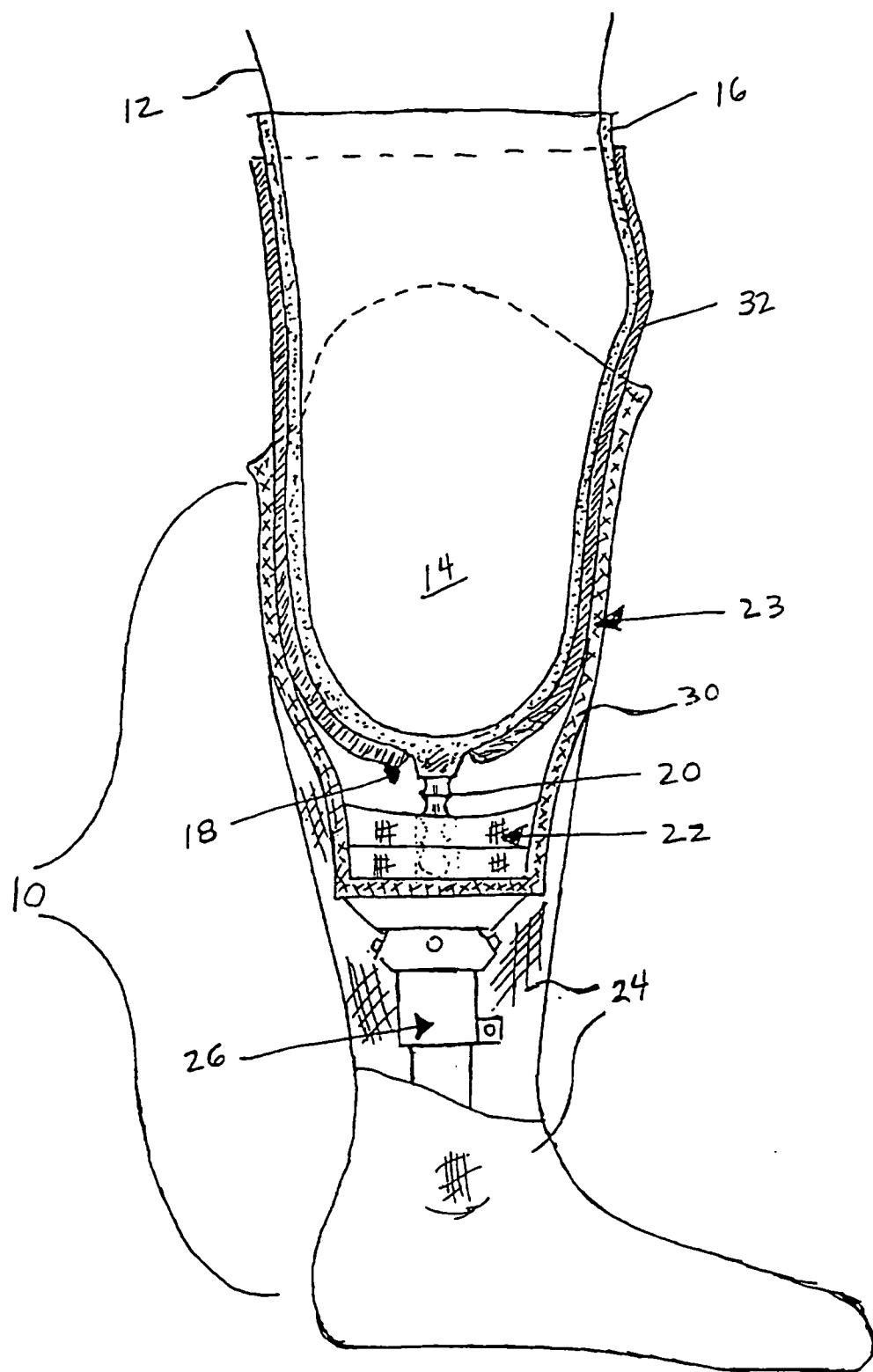
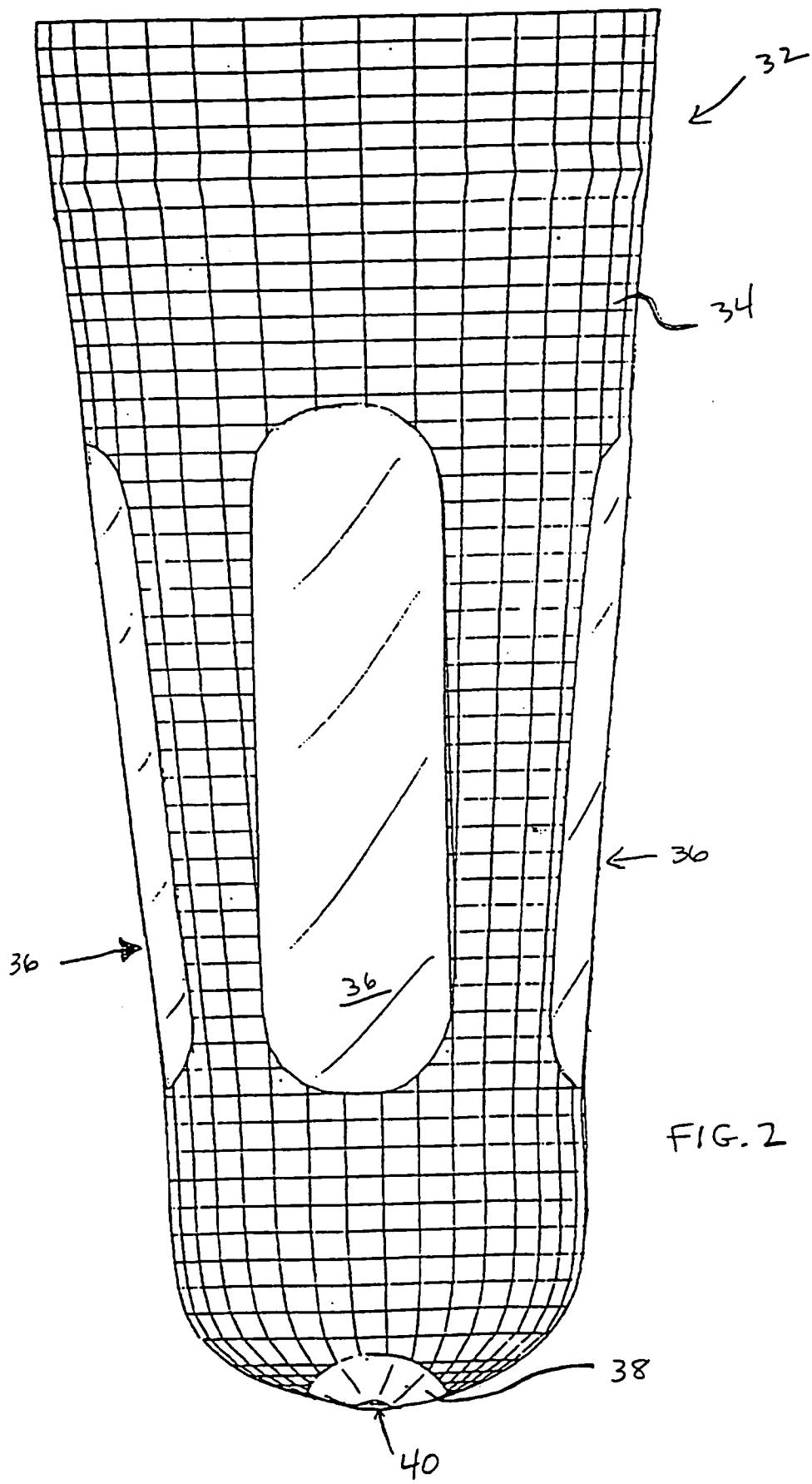


FIG. 1



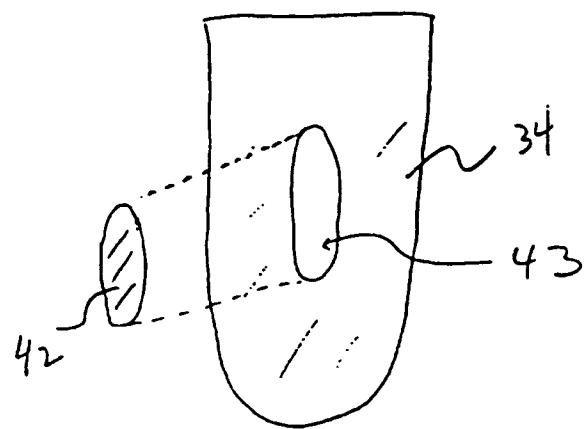


FIG. 3a

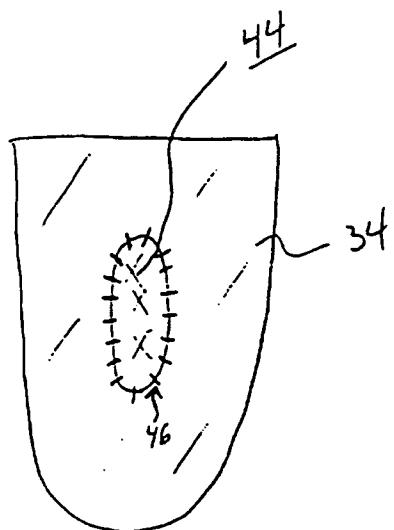


FIG. 3b

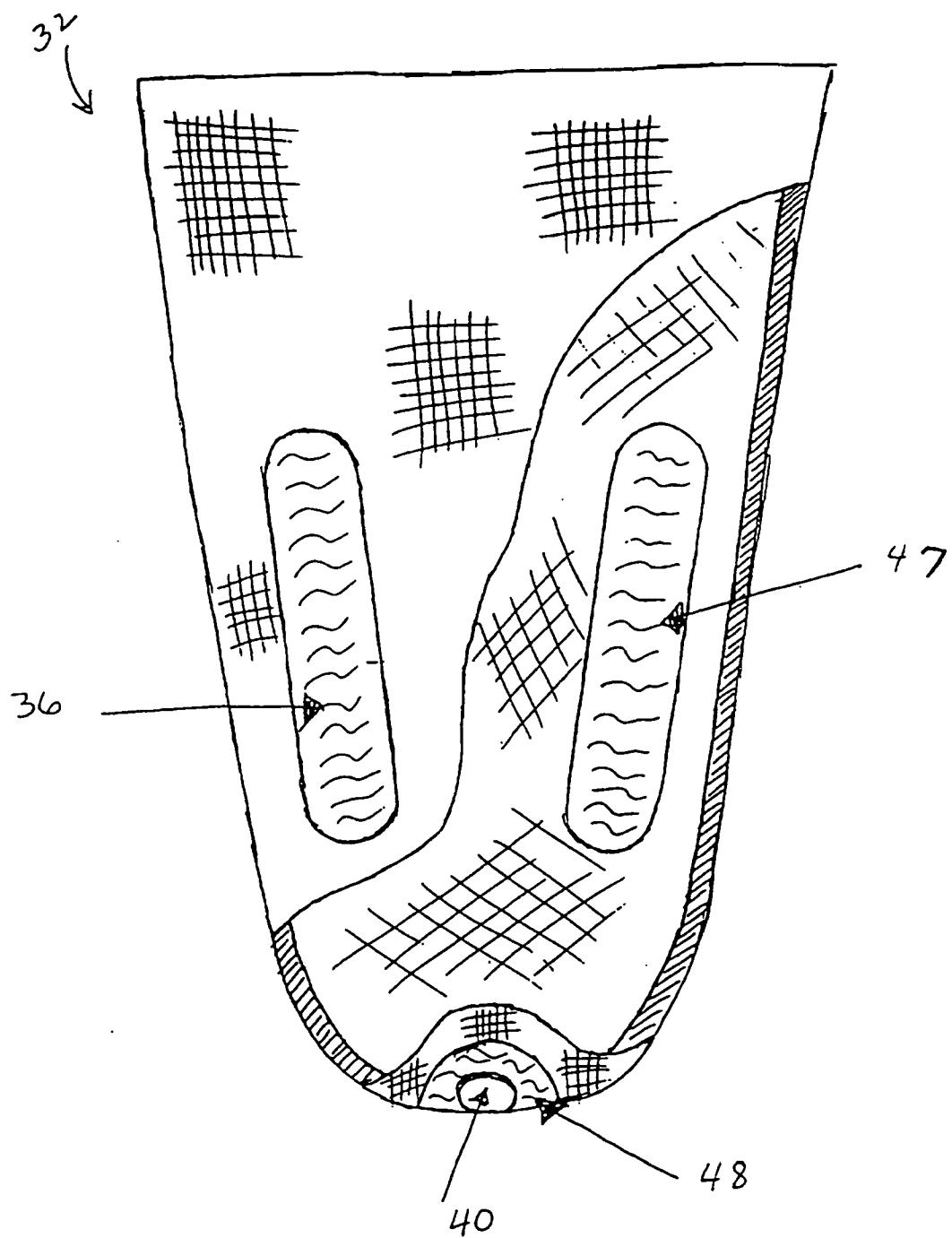


FIG. 4

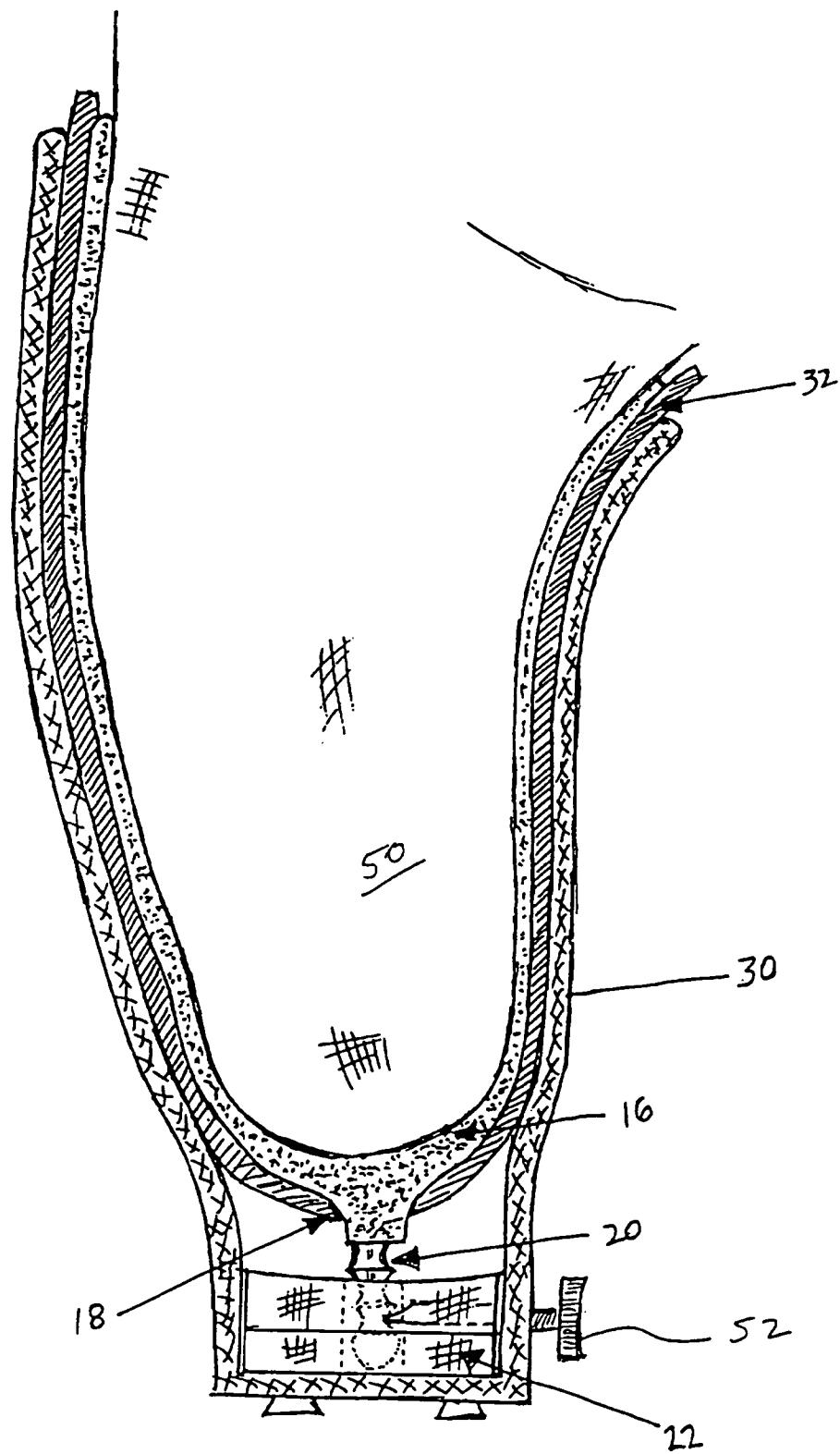


FIG. 5

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l. application No.

PCT/US95/11379

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) :A61F 2/78  
US CL :623/36

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 2/22, 239-241; 36/8.1: 602/23, 61-63; 623/33-37

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  
NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

NONE

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X ---	US, A, 5,226,918 (SILAGY ET AL.) 13 July 1993, see column 1 lines 65 et seq., col. 16.	1, 8 -----
Y		2, 7
X ---	US, A, 4,341,096 (SAFRIT ET AL.) 27 July 1982, see Fig. 1.	1, 4, 5, 8, 10 -----
Y		2, 7
X ---	US, A, 5,007,937 (FISHMAN ET AL.) 16 April 1991, see Fig. 1, and column 2 lines 32 et seq.	1, 4, 5, 8 ----- 2, 3, 6, 7, 11-13, 19-21
Y		

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	See patent family annex.
•	Special categories of cited documents:		
*A*	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	*T*	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*E*	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*L*	document which may throw doubt on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Y*	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
*O*	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*A*	document member of the same patent family
*P*	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		

Date of the actual completion of the international search      Date of mailing of the international search report

11 OCTOBER 1995

15 NOV 1995

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, D.C. 20231 Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230	Authorized officer <i>Bruce Snow</i> BRUCE SNOW
	Telephone No. (703) 308-3255

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US95/11379

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 1,319,637 (BLEVENS) 21 October 1919, see entire document.	1, 4, 5, 8
A, P	US, A, 5,387,245 (FAY ET AL.) 07 February 1995, see entire document.	1-23
A	US, A, 5,246,464 (SABOLICH) 21 September 1993, see entire document.	1-23